

MAMMAL RECORDS FROM THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN NATURALIST

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INTRODUCTION

In this paper, I report on a search of the volumes of the *Western Australian Naturalist* for records of mammalian species. One hundred and nineteen relevant papers were identified, and these highlight the significant contribution of naturalists in documenting information on mammal species occurrence and ecology. This paper provides an index of mammal records published in this journal through the years, and may be in the future be useful to and save considerable time for those students of mammalogy who are seeking primary source observations on the mammals of Western Australia. This paper follows a similar approach to several recent studies which have systematically collated mammal records contained in the journals published by Australian naturalists' clubs (see Harris 2005a,b,c, 2008; Harris and Maloney 2006; Maloney and Harris 2006a,b).

METHODS

Past volumes of the *Western Australian Naturalist* were searched for mammal records i.e. Vol. 1, no. 1 (1947) to Vol. 25, no. 3 (2006). Records were collated separately for each species except for whales and dolphins which were grouped. The focus was on occurrence records of native mammals that are currently extant in WA or have become recently extinct (i.e. since European settlement). Fossil records of long extinct mammals were excluded from the current review (e.g. *Nototherium*, *Protemnodon*, *Sthenurus*, *Thylacoleo*, and *Zygomaturus*, but see Glauert 1948; Cook 1963; Merrilees 1969, 1970; Tyrer 1970; Balme 1980). Furthermore, information on species probably not extant in WA in historic times, such as the Tasmanian Tiger *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, Tasmanian Devil *Sarcophilus harrisi* and Koala *Phascolarctos cinereus* were not included (Glauert 1948; Cook

1960, 1963; Paramonov 1967; Butler 1969; Merrilees 1969).

For introduced mammals, I was specifically interested in the predatory types (i.e. foxes and cats) and the associated records of prey species. Introduced mammals excluded from the tabulation were the Five-lined Palm Squirrel *Funambulus pennanti* (small feral population in and around Perth Zoo, see Sedgwick 1968), Sheep *Ovis aries* (Brown-Cooper *et al.* 1989; King *et al.* 1998; Hussey 2003; Brooker 2001a), Donkey *Equus asinus* (Hussey 2003), Horse *Equus caballus* (Chapman 1993; Brooker 2001a; Hussey 2003), Cattle *Bos taurus* (Chapman 1993; Brooker 2001a), Pig *Sus scrofa* (Schmidt and Mason 1973; Nichols and Nichols 1984), One-humped Camel *Camelus dromedaries* (Brooker 1977; Morris and Rice 1981; Chapman 1993; Read 1998), Goat *Capra hircus* (Brooker and Estbergs 1976; Robinson *et al.* 1976; Smith 1990; King *et al.* 1998; Hussey 2003), Fallow Deer *Dama dama*, and Red Deer *Cervus elaphus*. Finally, I did not include several essays pertaining to mammals in the tabulation if they had no locality records (e.g. evolutionary relationships – Storr 1958; anatomy – Serventy 1956; pollination – Holm 1978).

Taxonomic conventions used adhere to van Dyck and Strahan (2008), and the work by Bannister *et al.* (1988) was also used with respect to the proper placement of species if listed by old or obscure taxonomic names.

Abbreviations used in the text are: AM (Australian Museum); Br. (Brook); FB (Forest Block); Is. (Island); NP (National Park); Mt. (Mount or Mountain); NR (Nature Reserve); NSW (New South Wales), NT (Northern Territory); R. (River); Res. (Reserve); SA (South Australia); Sp. (Spring); QLD (Queensland); WA (Western Australia); and WAM (Western Australian Museum).

RESULTS

Records pertaining to 133 mammal species were found in 119 articles published between 1948 and 2006. There were 20 articles (17%) from ≤ 1960 that contained mammal records, whereas 16 (13%) were from 1961–1969, 19 (16%) from 1970–1979, 15 (13%) from 1980–1989, 36 (30%) from 1990–1999, and 13 (11%) were from 2000–2006. Mammal species records occurring in ≥ 10 articles were mostly for the relatively common or widespread or iconic species (Short-beaked Echidna, Western Quoll, Brush-tailed Phascogale, Fat-tailed Dunnart, Southern Brown Bandicoot, Western Pygmy-possum, Western Ringtail Possum, Honey Possum, Common Brushtail Possum, Burrowing Bettong, Western Grey Kangaroo, Western Brush Wallaby, Quokka, White-striped Free-tailed Bat, Ash-grey Mouse, Water Rat, Bush Rat, House Mouse, Black Rat, Fox, Cat and Rabbit; see Table 1).

Table 1. Number (n) of papers with mammal species records in the *Western Australian Naturalist*. Species marked with † are presumed to be extinct; those marked ‡ are introduced species. Order, common names, and taxonomy follows van Dyck and Strahan (2008).

Common names	Species names	n	Sources
Short-beaked Echidna	<i>Tachylossus aculeatus</i>	15	1–15
Brush-tailed Mulgara	<i>Dasyercus blythi</i>	2	16, 17
Crest-tailed Mulgara	<i>Dasyercus cristicauda</i>	6	7, 16–20
Kaluta	<i>Dasykaluta rosamondae</i>	1	17
Western Quoll	<i>Dasyurus geoffroyi</i>	12	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 21–24
Northern Quoll	<i>Dasyurus hallucatus</i>	2	12, 14
Dibbler	<i>Parantechinus apicalis</i>	7	15, 16, 25–29
Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus	<i>Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis</i>	2	17, 30
Ningbing Pseudantechinus	<i>Pseudantechinus ningbing</i>	1	14
Yellow-footed Antechinus	<i>Antechinus flavipes</i>	8	3, 8, 15, 16, 23, 28, 31, 32
Red-tailed Phascogale	<i>Phascogale calura</i>	3	2, 15, 16,
Brush-tailed Phascogale	<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>	10	2, 4, 8, 12, 15, 16, 23, 33–35
Long-tailed Planigale	<i>Planigale ingrami</i>	2	14, 36
Common Planigale	<i>Planigale maculata</i>	3	14, 17, 37
Wongai Ningau	<i>Ningau ridei</i>	4	11, 17, 18, 38
Pilbara Ningau	<i>Ningau timealeyi</i>	1	20
Southern Ningau	<i>Ningau yvonneae</i>	2	11, 39
Kultarr	<i>Antechinomys laniger</i>	2	2, 7
Butler's Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis butleri</i>	1	14
Fat-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i>	10	2, 7, 9, 15, 16, 21, 23, 39–41
Little Long-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis dolichura</i>	4	11, 27, 41, 42, 45
Gilbert's Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis gilberti</i>	2	15, 43
White-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis granlipis</i>	2	2, 42
Grey-bellied Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis griseiventor</i>	6	4, 8, 10, 28, 42, 44
Hairy-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis hirtipes</i>	4	11, 16, 18
Long-tailed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis longicaudata</i>	1	46
Stripe-faced Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>	1	39

Table 1 (cont.)

Common names	Species names	n	Sources
Ooldea Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis ooldea</i>	1	38
Sandhill Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis psammophila</i>	1	18
Red-checked Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis virginiae</i>	1	14
Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart	<i>Sminthopsis youngsoni</i>	1	17
Numbat	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i>	7	2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 33, 47
Pig-footed Bandicoot †	<i>Chaeropus ecaudatus</i> †	3	15, 43, 48
Golden Bandicoot	<i>Isoodon auratus</i>	5	12, 14, 30, 49, 50
Northern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isoodon macrourus</i>	1	14
Southern Brown Bandicoot	<i>Isoodon obesulus</i>	24	1-4, 8, 10, 13, 15, 22, 23, 28, 31, 33, 51-61
Western Barred Bandicoot	<i>Perameles bougainville</i>	7	2, 7, 16, 24, 50, 62, 63
Bilby	<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>	9	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 15, 16, 17, 24, 64
Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat	<i>Lasiorhinus latifrons</i>	4	7, 65-67
Western Pygmy-possum	<i>Cercartetus concinnus</i>	14	2, 4, 8, 10, 15, 16, 19, 24, 31, 33, 44, 51, 68, 69
Sugar Glider	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	1	12
Western Ringtail Possum	<i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i>	12	1, 3, 15, 16, 21, 22, 35, 70-74
Honey Possum	<i>Tarsipes rostratus</i>	13	2, 8-10, 15, 28, 33, 42, 44, 51, 75-77
Common Brushtail Possum	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	18	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, 15, 21, 23, 24, 30, 33, 35, 39, 60, 74, 78
Scaly-tailed Possum	<i>Wylula squamicaudata</i>	2	12, 79
Burrowing Bettong	<i>Bettongia lesueur</i>	10	1, 3, 16, 21, 24, 30, 37, 50, 62, 63
Woylie	<i>Bettongia penicillata</i>	8	1, 2, 4, 7, 16, 21, 22, 24
Desert Rat Kangaroo †	<i>Caloprymnus campestris</i> †	1	16
Gilbert's Potoroo	<i>Potorous gilbertii</i>	2	1, 31
Broad-faced Potoroo †	<i>Potorous platyops</i> †	2	16, 43
Spectacled Hare Wallaby	<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>	1	30
Rufous Hare Wallaby	<i>Lagorchestes hirsutus</i>	3	62, 63, 80
Agile Wallaby	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	1	12
Antilopine Wallaroo	<i>Macropus antilopinus</i>	1	12
Tammar Wallaby	<i>Macropus eugenii</i>	7	1, 2, 31, 81-84

Western Grey Kangaroo	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	22	1, 2, 4, 5, 7-11, 13, 21-23, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 54, 85-87
Western Brush Wallaby	<i>Macropus irma</i>	16	1, 2, 4, 5, 8-10, 13, 21, 23, 28, 31, 33, 34, 54, 85
Common Wallaroo	<i>Macropus robustus</i>	9	6, 12, 30, 38, 45, 87, 88, 89, 90
Red Kangaroo	<i>Macropus rufus</i>	3	6, 7, 90
Crescent Naitail Wallaby †	<i>Onychogalea lunata</i> †	1	7
Northern Naitail Wallaby	<i>Onychogalea unguifera</i>	1	12
Short-eared Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale brachyotis</i>	1	12
Monjon	<i>Petrogale burbidgei</i>	2	12, 14
Nabarlek	<i>Petrogale concinna</i>	1	12
Black-footed Rock-wallaby	<i>Petrogale lateralis</i>	3	2, 30, 43
Quokka	<i>Setonix brachyurus</i>	15	1-4, 21, 22, 31, 33, 52, 54, 78, 81, 91-93
Banded Hare-wallaby	<i>Lagostrophus fasciatus</i>	2	62, 63
Kakarratul	<i>Notoryctes caurinus</i>	1	17
Northern Blossom Bat	<i>Macroglossus minimus</i>	1	12
Black Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus alecto</i>	1	12
Little Red Flying-fox	<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>	2	14, 94
Ghost Bat	<i>Macroderma gigas</i>	9	12, 16, 17, 21, 95-99
Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat	<i>Saccolaimus flaviventris</i>	2	12, 17
Common Sheath-tailed Bat	<i>Taphozous georgianus</i>	4	14, 17, 30, 95
Hill's Sheath-tailed Bat	<i>Taphozous hilli</i>	1	17
Northern Free-tailed Bat	<i>Chaerephon jobensis</i>	1	12
Inland Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus</i> sp.	2	17, 38
South-western Free-tailed Bat	<i>Mormopterus</i> sp.	2	8, 38
White-striped Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida australis</i>	10	7-10, 23, 33, 34, 38, 60, 99
Northern Bent-winged Bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	1	98
Lesser Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i>	7	4, 6, 7, 10, 23, 45, 99
Gould's Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus gouldi</i>	1	31
Central Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus</i> sp.	2	7, 23
Western Long-eared Bat	<i>Nyctophilus</i> sp.	4	4, 8, 23, 99
Gould's Wattleed Bat	<i>Chalinolobus gouldii</i>	7	8-10, 17, 23, 38, 99
Chocolate Wattleed Bat	<i>Chalinolobus morio</i>	4	9, 10, 34, 99
Western False Pipistrelle	<i>Falstirellus mckenziei</i>	2	8, 99

Table 1 (cont.)

Common names	Species names	n	Sources
Inland Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scotorepens balstoni</i>	1	17
Little Broad-nosed Bat	<i>Scotorepens greyii</i>	2	17, 38
Yellow-lipped Cave Bat	<i>Vespadelus douglasorum</i>	1	14
Finlayson's Cave Bat	<i>Vespadelus finlaysoni</i>	3	17, 30, 45,
Southern Forest Bat	<i>Vespadelus regulus</i>	7	4, 8, 9, 10, 23, 95, 99
Central Short-tailed Mouse	<i>Leggadina forresti</i>	1	12
Northern Short-tailed Mouse	<i>Leggadina lakedownensis</i>	3	14, 20, 102
Lesser Stick-nest Rat †	<i>Leporillus apicalis</i> †	1	16
Greater Stick-nest Rat	<i>Leporillus conditor</i>	3	7, 16, 24
Golden-backed Tree-rat	<i>Mesembriomys macrurus</i>	2	12, 14
Spinifex Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys alexis</i>	3	17, 20, 38
Mitchell's Hopping-mouse	<i>Notomys mitchelli</i>	2	38, 39
Ash-grey Mouse	<i>Pseudomys albocinctus</i>	10	3, 9, 11, 41, 42, 44, 45, 62, 76, 100
Plains Mouse	<i>Pseudomys australis</i>	2	7, 101
Bolam's Mouse	<i>Pseudomys bolami</i>	1	101
Western Pebble-mouse	<i>Pseudomys chapmani</i>	3	20, 101, 103
Delicate Mouse	<i>Pseudomys delicatulus</i>	3	14, 20, 103
Desert Mouse	<i>Pseudomys desertor</i>	3	17, 20, 104
Shark Bay Mouse	<i>Pseudomys fieldi</i>	2	62, 105
Gould's Mouse †	<i>Pseudomys gouldii</i> †	1	16
Sandy Inland Mouse	<i>Pseudomys hermannsburgensis</i>	7	6, 7, 16, 17, 20, 101, 103
Central Pebble-mouse	<i>Pseudomys johnsoni</i>	1	14
Western Chestnut Mouse	<i>Pseudomys nanus</i>	3	16, 30, 104
Western Mouse	<i>Pseudomys occidentalis</i>	4	16, 24, 39, 100
Heath Mouse	<i>Pseudomys shortridgei</i>	4	3, 16, 39, 100
Common Rock-rat	<i>Zyzomys argurus</i>	4	12, 14, 20, 30
Kimberley Rock-rat	<i>Zyzomys woodwardi</i>	1	14
Water Rat	<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>	13	2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 23, 30, 33, 49, 50, 60, 63
Grassland Melomys	<i>Melomys burtoni</i>	1	14

Bush Rat	<i>Rattus fuscipes</i>	10	4, 25, 28, 32, 33, 42, 54, 61, 84, 100
Pale Field-rat	<i>Rattus tunneyi</i>	2	14, 45
House Mouse §	<i>Mus musculus</i> §	32	4, 6–11, 13, 17, 20, 23, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 54, 60, 76, 83, 98, 102, 106–109
Black Rat §	<i>Rattus rattus</i> §	12	4, 8, 10, 23, 28, 30, 33, 52, 60, 83, 100, 110
Dugong	<i>Dugong dugon</i>	2	30, 37
Australian Sea-lion	<i>Neophoca cinerea</i>	6	33, 54, 61, III–III3
New Zealand Fur Seal	<i>Arctocephalus forsteri</i>	3	61, III3, III4
Southern Elephant Seal	<i>Mirounga leonina</i>	2	115, 116
Dingo	<i>Canis lupus</i>	6	4, 7, 12, 14, 17, 54
Fox §	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i> §	23	2–9, 10, 13, 17, 22, 24, 28, 33, 45, 54, 58, 60, 80, 81, 90, 109
Cat §	<i>Felis catus</i> §	26	4, 6–13, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 28, 33, 36, 38, 42, 45, 58, 60, 80, 83, 102, 108
Rabbit §	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> §	25	2–10, 13, 22–24, 28, 33, 42, 45, 54, 58, 60, 81, 109, 110, 117, 118
Whales and dolphins		4	30, 33, 37, 119

Sources for Table 1: ¹ Glaucert 1948; ² Serventy *et al.* 1954; ³ Roe 1970; ⁴ Schmidt and Mason 1973; ⁵ Jenkins 1974; ⁶ Brooker and Esrbergers 1976; ⁷ Brooker 1977; ⁸ Nichols and Nichols 1984; ⁹ Halse *et al.* 1985; ¹⁰ How and Dell 1990; ¹¹ Diekman *et al.* 1991; ¹² Chapman 1993; ¹³ Brooker 2001b; ¹⁴ How *et al.* 2006; ¹⁵ Whittrell 1954; ¹⁶ Lundelius 1957; ¹⁷ Read 1998; ¹⁸ Pearson *et al.* 1999; ²⁰ Cooper *et al.* 2006c; ²¹ Cook 1960; ²² Butler 1969; ²³ Dell and How 1988; ²⁴ Richards and Short 1996; ²⁵ Morcombe 1967; ²⁶ Muir 1985; ²⁷ Fuller and Burbridge 1987; ²⁸ Smith 1990; ²⁹ Hartley and Cowen 2005; ³⁰ Butler 1970; ³¹ Cook 1963; ³² Ford 1963; ³³ Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989; ³⁴ Cooper 1995; ³⁵ Rhind 1996; ³⁶ Archer 1972; ³⁷ Butler 1975; ³⁸ Morris and Rice 1981; ³⁹ Whisson 1995; ⁴⁰ White 1951; ⁴¹ Smith *et al.* 1997; ⁴² Bamford 1995; ⁴³ Calaby 1954; ⁴⁴ Rose 1995; ⁴⁵ King and Roberts 1982; ⁴⁶ Burbridge and McKenzie 1976; ⁴⁷ Reid 1968; ⁴⁸ Merrilees 1968; ⁴⁹ Morris 1987; ⁵⁰ Thomas 2003; ⁵¹ Glaucert 1950; ⁵² Barker *et al.* 1957; ⁵³ Glaucert 1957; ⁵⁴ Storr 1965; ⁵⁵ Kirsch 1968; ⁵⁶ Merrilees 1969; ⁵⁷ Dell 1970; ⁵⁸ Lintern and Roe 1993; ⁵⁹ Hart 1998; ⁶⁰ Cooper *et al.* 1999; ⁶¹ Smith *et al.* 2005; ⁶² Robinson *et al.* 1976; ⁶³ Friend and Thomas 1990; ⁶⁴ Aslin 1982; ⁶⁵ Jenkins 1962; ⁶⁶ Merrilees 1965; ⁶⁷ Lowry 1967; ⁶⁸ Loaring 1960; ⁶⁹ Baynes 1970; ⁷⁰ Bailey 1959; ⁷¹ Shugg 1983; ⁷² Ellis and Jones 1992; ⁷³ Du Plessis and Du Plessis 1995; ⁷⁴ Jones and Hillcox 1995; ⁷⁵ Vose 1972; ⁷⁶ Barrett 1995; ⁷⁷ Bradshaw *et al.* 2000; ⁷⁸ Hurehison 1972; ⁷⁹ Calaby 1957; ⁸⁰ King 1998; ⁸¹ White 1952; ⁸² Borthwick *et al.* 1979; ⁸³ Brooker *et al.* 1995; ⁸⁴ Cooper *et al.* 2006a; ⁸⁵ Shipway 1947; ⁸⁶ Beeck 1955; ⁸⁷ Morris and Bromilow 1991; ⁸⁸ McMillan 1962; ⁸⁹ Jenkins 1963; ⁹⁰ King *et al.* 1998; ⁹¹ Sharman 1954; ⁹² Crabb 1973; ⁹³ Kirke 1983; ⁹⁴ Whitlock 1947; ⁹⁵ Douglas 1956; ⁹⁶ Robinson 1957; ⁹⁷ Butler 1961; ⁹⁸ Douglas 1967; ⁹⁹ Armstrong *et al.* 2005; ¹⁰⁰ Cooper 1994; ¹⁰¹ Adams and Cooper 2005; ¹⁰² Moro 1997; ¹⁰³ Cooper 1993; ¹⁰⁴ Cooper *et al.* 2005b; ¹⁰⁵ Warts and Spencer 1978; ¹⁰⁶ Baynes 1972; ¹⁰⁷ Turpin 1990; ¹⁰⁸ Turpin 1991; ¹⁰⁹ Hussey 2003; ¹¹⁰ Thompson 1996; ¹¹¹ Ling 1980; ¹¹² Smith and Koltichis 1980; ¹¹³ Abbott *et al.* 2006; ¹¹⁴ Gales and Lambert 1985; ¹¹⁵ Watkins and Watkins 1995; ¹¹⁶ Mawson and Coughran 1999; ¹¹⁷ King 1990; ¹¹⁸ Twigg *et al.* 1996; ¹¹⁹ Akerman 1977.

As would be expected, coverage of terrestrial mammal species was high (83%; 128 of 154 terrestrial species had records) compared with the marine mammals (13%; only 6 of 45 species had records). The 66 mammals with no records comprised 5 marsupials, 5 murids, 16 bats, and 39 marine mammals. The marsupials with no records were Rory's Pseudantechinus *Pseudantechinus roryi*, Woolley's Pseudantechinus *Pseudantechinus woolleyae*, Rock Ringtail Possum *Petropseudes dahli*, Rothschild's Rock-wallaby *Petrogale rothschildi*, and Itjaritjari *Notoryctes tylops*. Murids without records are Brush-tailed Rabbit-rat *Conilurus penicillatus*, Black-footed Tree-rat *Mesembriomys gouldii*, Pacific Rat *Rattus exulans*, Brown Rat *Rattus norvegicus*, Long-haired Rat *Rattus villosissimus*. The bats are Dusky Leaf-nosed Bat *Hipposideros ater*, Northern Leaf-nosed Bat *Hipposideros stenotis*, Orange Leaf-nosed Bat *Rhinonictis aurantia*, Pilbara Leaf-nosed Bat *Rhinonictis* sp., Arnheim Sheath-tailed Bat *Taphozous kapalgensis*, Beccari's Free-tailed Bat *Mormopterus beccarii*, Western Little Free-tailed Bat *Mormopterus loriae coburgensis*, Northern Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus arnhemensis*, Eastern Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus bifax*, Pygmy Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus walkeri*, Hoary Wattled Bat *Chalinobius nigrogriseus*, Large-footed Myotis *Myotis macropus*, Northern Pipistrelle *Pipistrellus westralis*,

Northern Broad-nosed Bat *Scotorepens sanborni*, Inland Forest Bat *Vespadelus baverstocki*, and Northern Cave Bat *Vespadelus caurinus*. For marine mammals, records are absent for Subantarctic Fur Seal *Arctocephalus tropicalis*, Leopard Seal *Hydrurga leptonyx*, and Crabeater Seal *Lobodon carcinophaga*, Southern Right Whale *Eubalaena australis*, Pygmy Right Whale *Caperea marginata*, Dwarf Minke Whale *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*, Antarctic Minke Whale *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*, Sei Whale *Balaenoptera borealis*, Bryde's Whale *Balaenoptera edeni*, Blue Whale *Balaenoptera musculus*, Fin Whale *Balaenoptera physalus*, Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae*, Dwarf Sperm Whale *Kogia simus*, Cuvier's Beaked Whale *Ziphius cavirostris*, Arnoux's Beaked Whale *Berdius arnuxii*, Shepherd's Beaked Whale *Tasmancetus shepherdii*, Longman's Beaked Whale *Indopacetus pacificus*, Southern Bottlenose Whale *Hyperoodon planifrons*, Andrew's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon bowdoini*, Blainville's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon densirostris*, Ginkgo-toothed Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon ginkgodens*, Gray's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon grayi*, Hector's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon hectori*, Strap-toothed Whale *Mesoplodon layardii*, True's Beaked Whale *Mesoplodon mirus*, Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin *Tursiops aduncus*, Pantropical Spotted Dolphin *Stenella attenuate*, Striped Dolphin *Stenella*

coeruleoalba, Spinner Dolphin *Stenella longirostris*, Short-beaked Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis*, Fraser's Dolphin *Lagenodelphis hosei*, Southern Rightwhale Dolphin *Lissadelphis peronii*, Risso's Dolphin *Grampus griseus*, Melon-headed Whale *Peponocephala electra*, Pygmy Killer Whale *Feresa attenuate*, Killer Whale *Orcinus orca*, Short-finned Pilot Whale *Globicephala macrorhynchus*, Long-finned Pilot Whale *Globicephala melas*, and Australian Snubfin Dolphin *Orcaella heinsohni*.

Species Accounts

Short-beaked Echidna records in the WA *Naturalist* include Bailup, Piesse Br.-Bickley district (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Gingin (Roe 1970), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Northam (Jenkins 1974), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Nullarbor Plain (Brooker 1977), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Mt. Walton (Dickman *et al.* 1991), Harding Range (Chapman 1993), Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b), and Boongaree Is. (How *et al.* 2006). Fossils are recorded from Mammoth Cave (Glauert 1948). Aboriginal names include Dunning-er-de and Nyoong-aruu (Whittell 1954).

Brush-tailed Mulgara distribution is known to include the Pilbara (Lundelius 1957). Read (1988) records *Dasycercus* sp. from Nifty Mine; it may have been Brush-

tailed Mulgara, if not it was Crest-tailed Mulgara (also listed in proceeding account). Lundelius (1957) found remains of one or both Mulgaras in several sites north of Perth (Hastings Cave and Wedges Cave) and also coastal sites along the Eyre Highway towards to the South Australian border (i.e. Abrakurrie Cave, Madura Cave, Murraelevelvan Cave [near Cocklebidy Tank] and Webbs Cave).

Crest-tailed Mulgara possibly occurs at Nifty (see Read 1988) and as a fossil at several sites (see above). Confirmed records for Crest-tailed Mulgara include parts of the Canning Stock Route (Lundelius 1957; Pearson 1991), Rawlinna (Brooker 1977), Yamarna, Queen Victoria Sp. (Pearson 1991; Pearson *et al.* 1999), Pilbara, Warburton Range, Great Victoria Desert, Gibson Desert (Pearson 1991), and Mt. Keith (Cooper *et al.* 2006c).

Kaluta records are from Nifty (Read 1998) and as prey of Ghost Bat (Douglas 1967).

Western Quoll has been seen eating Rabbit on Albany Highway near Bannister (Serventy *et al.* 1954). Other records are from Carmel, Piesse Br.-Bickley (includes raids on domestic fowl), Pingelly, Mordallup, Nyabing-Pingrup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Nullarbor region (Brooker 1977; Richards and Short 1996), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Kalamunda, Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988),

West Perth (How and Dell 1990), and Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b). Fossils are from Mammoth, Yanchep and Nannup Caves (Glauert 1948; Cook 1960), and possibly Scott R. (see Butler 1969). Aboriginal names include Bur-lad-da, Bur-ra-jit, Ngoor-jana, and Dju-tytche (Whittell 1954).

Northern Quoll is recorded from Charnley Gorge (Chapman 1993), near Scott Strait, Prince Regent NR, and the Bonaparte Archipelago (How *et al.* 2006). Prey records are for Common Rock Rat, Kimberley Rock Rat, and Pale Field Rat (How *et al.* 2006).

Dibbler was considered extinct until rediscovered at Cheyne Beach (Morcombe 1967). Historic records are from Victoria Plains, Moore R., Pallinup, and Albany (Lundelius 1957). More recently, it has been recorded in Fitzgerald R. NP, Jerdacuttup (Muir 1985), and Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990). Fuller and Burbidge (1987) provide weight and breeding status data from captures on Boullanger Is. and Whitlock Is. A re-introduced population is present at Peniup (Hartley and Cowen 2005). Fossils are known from Yanchep and Hastings Caves (Lundelius 1957; see also Muir 1985). Aboriginal names include Marn-dern, Wy-a-lung, and Dib-bier (Whittell 1954).

Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus is recorded from Barrow Is. (Butler 1970), Nifty (observed entering termite mounds—Read 1998), and as prey of Ghost Bat (Douglas 1967).

Ningbing Pseudantechinus is known from Augustus Is. and South Heywood Is. in the Bonaparte Archipelago (How *et al.* 2006).

Yellow-footed Antechinus was recorded in the early days from the Moore R. to King George Sound (Whittell 1954). More recently at Kulin, Cranbrook, Two People Bay, Cowaramup (Ford 1963), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Lesmurdie, Darlington (Dell and How 1988), and Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990). Fossils are known from Hastings and Wedges Caves (Lundelius 1957), probably Strong's Cave (Cook 1963), and at Gingin (Roe 1970). Aboriginal names include Mar-do, Man-durt, and Tum-mart (Whittell 1954).

Red-tailed Phascogale or Ken-goor to Aborigines of Williams R. (Whittell 1954) is recorded from Kulin and Nyabing-Pingrup (Serventy *et al.* 1954). It is also represented in Murraelellevan and Webbs Caves (Lundelius 1957).

Brush-tailed Phascogale records are Kalamunda, Capel, Yornup, Margaret R., Piesse Br.-Bickley (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Munja Plain (Chapman 1993), and Mt. Lawley (Cooper 1995). Road-killed and/or animals brought in by domestic Cats are known from Darlington, Kelmscott (Dell and How 1988), Hackett Gully, Middlesex, Manjimup, Diamond

Tree, Karragullen (Serventy *et al.* 1954) and Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984). Rhind (1996) reports on a radio-tracking study from near Manjimup. Wedges Cave has produced fossil specimens (Lundelius 1957). Bul-loo-wa, Bal-ba-ga, Bal-la-wa-ra, and Bal-lard are Aboriginal names (Whittell 1954).

Long-tailed Planigale is known from Ord R. and the Kimberley (Archer 1972; How *et al.* 2006).

Common Planigale was probably the *Planigale* sp. recorded on Barrow Is. by Butler (1975). Barrow Is. is included in the species distribution map in Van Dyck and Strahan (2008). Other known records are Nifty (Read 1998), and the Kimberley (How *et al.* 2006).

Wongai Ningau is known from Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981), Nifty (Read 1998), Bungalbin Hill (Dickman *et al.* 1991), and Queen Victoria Sp. (Pearson 1991).

Pilbara Ningau records are from Hope Downs to Port Hedland (Cooper *et al.* 2006c).

Southern Ningau is recorded from Bungalbin Hill-Mt. Jackson (Dickman *et al.* 1991) and Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995).

Kultarr is known from Lake Grace, Nyabing-Pingrup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), and Rawlinna (Brooker 1977).

Butler's Dunnart has been found in the Kimberley (How *et al.* 2006).

Fat-tailed Dunnart records are from Coorow, Waddi Forest, Morawa, Pintharuke, Merkanooka, Mullewa (White 1951), Nyabing-Pingrup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Nullarbor Plain (Brooker 1977), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995), Kellerberrin-Trayning (Smith *et al.* 1997). This species has fallen prey to Foxes and Cats (Whittell 1954; Brooker 1977). Dell and How (1988) noted a museum specimen of *Sminthopsis* sp. from Kelmescott in 1931, and this was possibly Fat-tailed Dunnart. However it seems this specimen is no longer in the collections of the WAM. It appears it may have been gifted to another institution, but there are no further details so positive identification is not possible (Claire Stevenson WAM, *pers. comm.*). Fossils of this species are known from Aburkurrie Cave, Madura Cave, Murraelellevan Cave, Webbs Cave (Lundelius 1957), and Nannup Cave, and "an imperfect jaw from Giant's Cave was probably" this species (Cook 1960).

Little Long-tailed Dunnart has been suggested to "probably" occur on Boullanger Is. (Fuller and Burbidge 1987). However, van Dyck and Strahan (2008, p. 141) indicate that Boullanger Is. is included in the distribution of the Grey-bellied Dunnart. Hence, Fuller and Burbidge's (1987) suggestion is probably erroneous. King and Roberts (1982) collected a specimen of "*Sminthopsis murina*" from the Shark Bay region and deposited it in the

WAM (registration no. M18847). However, *S. murina* is a species complex which has undergone revision and M18847 has been recently re-identified as the Little Long-tailed Dunnart (Claire Stevenson WAM, *pers. comm.*). Also reported at Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995), Mt. Walton (Dickman *et al.* 1991), and the Kellerberrin-Trayning district (Smith *et al.* 1997).

Gilbert's Dunnart was first collected at Avon R. (Whittell 1954). Another early record was possibly King George Sound (see account for *Sminthopsis murina fuliginosa* in Calaby 1954). Aboriginal names include Dtam-in and Twoor-dong (Whittell 1954).

White-tailed Dunnart is at Kulin, Marvel Loch (Serventy *et al.* 1954), and Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995).

Grey-bellied Dunnart records are Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995), and Stirling Range NP (Rose 1995).

Hairy-footed Dunnart is reported from Canning Stock Route (Lundelius 1957), Mt. Walton (Dickman *et al.* 1991), and Queen Victoria Sp. (Pearson 1991). Fossil sites are Hastings and Wedges Caves (Lundelius 1957).

Long-tailed Dunnart is reported from Baker Lake (Burbidge and McKenzie 1976) and as prey of Ghost Bat (Douglas 1967).

Stripe-faced Dunnart is recorded

from Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995).

Ooldea Dunnart is recorded at Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981).

Sandhill Dunnart is recorded from Queen Victoria Sp. (Pearson 1991).

Red-checked Dunnart is known from the Kimberley area (How *et al.* 2006).

Lesser Hairy-footed Dunnart is recorded from Nifty (Read 1998).

Numbat records include Drakesbrook, Cuballing, Corbal-up Swamp, Narrogin, Katanning, Manjimup, Dryandra, Nyabing, Lake Muir (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Jarrahdale (Reid 1968), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Northam (Jenkins 1974), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), and near Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989). Noom-bat and Wai-hoo are Aboriginal names (Whittell 1954).

Pig-footed Bandicoot is a recently extinct species but bones are known from Mullamullang, Old Homestead, Firestick, and Horseshoe Caves (Merrilees 1968). It is recorded in the early days at Walyormouring (Calaby 1954; Whittell 1954). Bur-da and Wot-da are Aboriginal names (Whittell 1954).

Golden Bandicoot is recorded from Barrow Is. (Butler 1970; Morris 1987; Thomas 2003), Wotjulum, probably Munja-Walcott Inlet (Chapman 1993), and Scott Strait (How *et al.* 2006). On Barrow Is., they have been

observed eating turtle eggs (Morris 1987).

Northern Brown Bandicoot is recorded from Prince Regent NR (How *et al.* 2006) and as a fossil from Strongs' Cave (Cook 1963).

Southern Brown Bandicoot is known from Gosnells, Darling Range, Albany, Kukerin, Nyabing-Pingrup, Piesse Br.-Bickley, Dryandra, Manjimup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Byford (Barker *et al.* 1957), Christmas Is. (Glauert 1957), Bald Is. (Storr 1965), Roleystone (Kirsch 1968), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), Culeenup Is., Jeegarnyeejip Is. (Lintern and Roe 1993), Guilderton, Two Rocks, Yanchep NP (Hart 1998), Bennett Br., Success Hill Res. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b), Daw Is., and Bald Is. (Smith *et al.* 2005). Observations on captive animals are in Glauert (1950). Descriptions of nests used at Mundaring Weir are in Dell (1970). Signs, but no sightings, were made at Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984). Fossil *Isodon* was collected near Scott R. (Butler 1969), although identification to species level was not undertaken. Fossils are from Mammoth, Museum, Bride's, Yanchep, and Labyrinth Caves (Glauert 1948; Merrilees 1969), a cave near Gingin (Roe 1970). Aboriginal names include Mal-a and Nyem-mel (Whittell 1954).

Western Barred Bandicoot records are from Woyaline Well, also

near Brookton (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Bernier Is. (Robinson *et al.* 1976), Nullarbor region (Brooker 1977), Dorre Is. (Friend and Thomas 1990), Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996), and Barrow Is. (Thomas 2003). Bones of this species have been found in several caves including Abrakurrie, Madura, Murraelellevan, and Webbs (Lundelius 1957).

Bilby population decline has been attributed to Foxes and also Rabbit fumigation (Serventy *et al.* 1954; Roe 1970; Jenkins 1974). A population crash in the 1930s near Northam is reported on by Jenkins (1974); also on one individual kept as a pet. Roe (1970) reports that Bilbies were known in Gingin until the arrival of Foxes in about 1920. Observations on captive animals originally sourced from the Warburton Range and Papunya (NT) are reported on by Jenkins (1982). Other records are from Rawlinna and other areas in the Nullarbor region (Brooker 1977), Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996), and Nifty (in cat stomachs and/or faeces—Read 1998). Fossils are known from several caves—Mammoth, Bride's (Glauert 1948), Abrakurrie, Madura, Murraelellevan and Webbs (Lundelius 1957). Dol-goitch is an Aboriginal name (Whittell 1954).

Southern Hairy-nosed Wombat is found near Queen Victoria Sp., near Twilight Cove, Balladonia (Jenkins 1962), Caiguna (Lowry 1967), near Rawlinna and south of Naretha (Brooker 1977).

Remains of a fossil wombat are known from Fremantle (Merri-
lees 1965).

Western Pygmy-possum or **Man-
dur-da** (Whittell 1954) is recorded
at Nyabing-Pingrup, Ravens-
thorpe, Manjimup (Serventy *et al.*
1954), Balladonia (Lundelius 1957;
Richards and Short 1996), Bickley
(Loaring 1960), Salisbury (Baynes
1970), Dwellingup (Schmidt and
Mason 1973), Mt. Saddleback SF
(Nichols and Nichols 1984), near
Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-
Cooper *et al.* 1989), West Perth
(How and Dell 1990), Stirling
Range NP (Rose 1995), Queen
Victoria Sp. and Yamarna
(Pearson *et al.* 1999). Observations
on captive animals are in Glauert
(1950). Fossils are from Murraelel-
levan and Strongs' Caves
(Lundelius 1957; Cook 1963).

Sugar Glider is recorded from
Munja Plain (Chapman 1993).

Western Ringtail Possum
localities are Midland (Bailey
1959), East Augusta, Two Peoples
Bay (Ellis and Jones 1992),
Manjimup (several animals killed
during logging—Rhind 1996). At
Busselton, Shugg (1983) observed
Ravens harrying a Ringtail
Possum. Observations on captive
animals are in Ellis and Jones
(1992). Fossil sites include Mam-
moth, Museum, Bride's, Yanchep,
Webbs, and Nannup Caves
(Glauert 1948; Lundelius 1957;
Cook 1960), near Scott R. (Butler
1969), Gingin (Roe 1970), and
Ludlow (Jones and Hillcox 1995).
Ngo-ra or Ngorh are Aboriginal
names (Whittell 1954).

Honey Possum records include
King R., Kings Park, Irwin R.,
Esperance, Stirling Range, West
Swan, Belmont, South Perth,
Shenton Park (Glauert 1950),
Serpentine, Albany, Nyabing-
Pingrup, Kukerin (Serventy *et al.*
1954), Yanchep NP (Vose 1972),
Manjimup (Schmidt and Mason
1973), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols
and Nichols 1984), Cockleshell
Gully, Marchagee NR (Halse *et al.*
1985), near Murray-Serpentine R.
(Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), West
Perth (How and Dell 1990),
Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995), Ene-
abba (Barrett 1995), Stirling Range
NP (Rose 1995), and Scott NP
(Bradshaw *et al.* 2000). At
Torndirrup NP, a number of
Honey Possums caught in pitfall
traps by Smith (1995) were killed
and partially eaten by Bush Rat,
Dibbler, and Grey-bellied Dun-
nart. Another Honey Possum
died in a pit with a frog
apparently after licking toxic
skin secretions. Observations on
feeding and mating at Cape Arid
NP are in Du Plessis and Du
Plessis (1995). Observations on
captive animals are in Vose (1972)
and Bradshaw *et al.* (2000).
Aboriginal names include Ice-pin
and Nool-boon-goor (Whittell
1954).

Common Brushtail Possum
recovery after commercial hunt-
ing is commented upon by
Serventy *et al.* (1954) including
populations at Mt. Marshall,
Drakesbrook, Beverley, Narrogin,
Cuballing, Wickepin, Kulin,
Upper Blackwood, and Manji-
mup. Its presence at Dryandra,

Congelin, Manjimup, Piesse Br-Bickley and Nyabing-Pingrup was also noted. Other locality records are from Coburg Peninsula (Whittell 1954), Barrow Is. (Butler 1970), Gingin (Roe 1970), Yundurup (Hutchison 1972), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Boddington (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Bold Park and West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Swan R. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995), Ludlow (Jones and Hillcox 1995), Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b), Perup Forest and Kingston FB near Manjimup (several animals killed during logging—Rhind 1996). Fossils are known from Mammoth, Museum, Bride's, Yanchep, and Nannup Caves (Glauert 1948; Cook 1960), Gingin (Roe 1970), and Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996). Goomal is an Aboriginal name (Whittell 1954).

Scaly-tailed Possum is known from Violet Valley, Kunmunya, Wotjulum (Calaby 1957), and Charnley Gorge (Chapman 1993). Ilangurra and Ilungalya are Aboriginal names (Calaby 1957).

Burrowing Bettong is recorded on Bernier Is. (Robinson *et al.* 1976), Boodie Is., Barrow Is. (Butler 1970, 1975; Thomas 2003), Dorre Is. (Friend and Thomas 1990; Thomas 2003), and Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996). Thomas (2003) found that on Dorre Is. this species preys on hatchlings of Loggerhead Turtle

Caretta caretta. Fossils are known from Mammoth Cave, Museum Cave, Bride's Cave, Yanchep Cave (Glauert 1948), Webbs Cave, Abrakurrie Cave (Lundelius 1957), Nannup Cave (Cook 1960), and Gingin (Roe 1970).

Woylie is recorded from Tower Hill, Dryandra, Congelin, Mordal-lup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Manjimup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Nullarbor region (Brooker 1977), and Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996). Known as a fossil from Mammoth Cave, Museum Cave, Bride's Cave, Yanchep Cave (Glauert 1948), Hastings Cave, and Webbs Cave (Lundelius (1957), Scott R. (Butler 1969), and Nannup Cave (Cook 1960).

Desert Rat Kangaroo is a recently extinct species with historic records of live animals confined to SA and QLD (Van Dyck and Strahan 2008). However, fossil records are known from Webbs Cave in WA (Lundelius (1957).

Gilbert's Potoroo is recorded as a fossil from Mammoth, Museum, Bride's, Yanchep and Strongs' Caves (Glauert 1948; Cook 1963).

Broad-faced Potoroo is recently extinct (van Dyck and Strahan 2008), but is previously recorded from Walyormouring (Calaby 1954). Bone material from Webb Cave suggests that historically it was widespread extending south of Goomalling and east of Albany to Mundrabilla (Lundelius 1957). It is also reported from apparently much older fossil material collected at Hastings and Wedges Caves near Dandaragan (Lundelius 1957).

Spectacled Hare Wallaby is known from Barrow Is. (Butler 1970).

Rufous Hare Wallaby is on Bernier Is. (Robinson *et al.* 1976) and Dorre Is. (Friend and Thomas 1990). King (1998) stated that a population formerly occurred in the Tanami Desert, and that re-introductions have been hampered by predation by Foxes and Cats. King (1998) also reported a high tolerance of Rufous Hare Wallaby to 1080 poison.

Agile Wallaby is known from the Ord R. (Chapman 1993).

Antilopine Wallaroo possibly occurs on the Munja Plain (see Chapman 1993).

Tammar Wallaby is known from Cape Naturaliste (White 1952), East Wallaby Is. (Abrolhos Group), Garden Is., Tower Hill, Nyabing-Pingrup, Mordallup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Garden Is. (Borthwick *et al.* 1979; Brooker *et al.* 1995), and West Wallabi Is. (Cooper *et al.* 2006a). Fossil remains are from Yanchep Cave (Glauert 1948) and Strong's Cave (Cook 1963).

Western Grey Kangaroo records are from Chittering Br. (Shipway 1947), Bailup, Piesse Br.-Bickley district, Congelin, Nyabing-Pingrup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Many Peaks, Cheyne Beach (Storr 1965), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Northam (Jenkins 1974), Carlisle Lakes, south of Neale Junction, Seemore Downs, Naretha (Brooker 1977), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and

Nichols 1984), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Boullanger Is. (Fuller and Burbidge 1987), Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988), islands in the Murray-Serpentine R. Delta (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Bold Park and West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Mt. Walton (Dickman *et al.* 1991), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), John Forrest NP (Morris and Bromilow 1991), Tuart Hill (Cooper 1995), and Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b). Beek (1955) observed and described the birth of a joey at Katanning. Cook (1960) lists the Eastern Grey Kangaroo *Macropus giganteus* from Nannup Cave, but this species is known only from eastern Australia, and it is assumed that the specimens collected actually represent *M. fuliginosus*. Fossil material attributable to *M. fuliginosus* has also been collected at Mammoth Cave, Lake Cave, Museum Cave, Bride's Cave, Giant's Cave, Yanchep Cave (Glauert 1948), Strong's Cave (Cook 1963) and near the Scott R. (Butler 1969).

Western Brush Wallaby records are from Chittering Br. (Shipway 1947), Geraldton, Gingin, Drakesbrook, Beverley, Cuballing, Narrogin, Katanning, Cranbrook, West Arthur, Bridgetown, Albany, Kulin, Esperance, Bailup, Piesse Br.-Bickley district, Nyabing-Pingrup, Dryandra, Rocky Gully (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Many Peaks, Cheyne Beach (Storr 1965), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Northam (Jenkins 1974), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Watheroo NP,

Hill R. district, Moora (Halse *et al.* 1985), Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988), near Murray-Serpentine R. Delta (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), Tuart Hill (Cooper 1995) and Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b). Fossil records are from Mammoth Cave, Museum Cave, Bride's Cave, Yanchep Cave (Glauert 1948), Nannup Cave (Cook 1960) and Strongs' Cave (Cook 1963).

Common Wallaroo is known from Mokine (Barker 1958), Toodyay (McMillan 1962), Merredin (Jenkins 1963), Barrow Is. (Butler 1970), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981), Shark Bay region (King and Roberts 1982), Middalya Station (King *et al.* 1998), John Forrest NP, Clackline, Gingin, Chittering, Wattening NR, Noondeening Hill, Avon Valley (Morris and Bromilow 1991), and possibly Munja Plain (see Chapman 1993).

Red Kangaroo records are from Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Naretha, near Haig Cave (Brooker 1977), and Middalya Station (King *et al.* 1998).

Crescent Nailtail Wallaby, an extinct species, is represented in the collection of the AM (Brooker 1977).

Northern Nailtail Wallaby is recorded from the Munja Plain (Chapman 1993).

Short-eared Rock-wallaby is known from Charnley Gorge (Chapman 1993).

Monjon possibly occurs around Charnley Gorge (Chapman 1993), and has been positively recorded on Boongaree Is. (How *et al.* 2006).

Nabarlek possibly occurs at Charnley Gorge (Chapman 1993).

Black-footed Rock-wallaby is known from Swan R. (Calaby 1954), and the islands of the Archipelago of the Recherche (Serventy *et al.* 1954). Butler (1970) lists *Petrogale penicillata* from Barrow Is., but this species is now considered to be restricted to the east coast of mainland Australia. The Rock-wallabies he observed would have been *P. lateralis* as van Dyck and Strahan (2008) indicate that this species occurs on Barrow Is.

Quokka past abundance/status is discussed by White (1952), with records from Busselton, Cape Naturaliste, Cape Leeuwin, Canal Rocks, Rottneest Is., and Margaret R. Other records include Yarloop, Manjimup, Frankland, Piesse Br.-Bickley (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Toolbrunup (Sharman 1954), Byford, Albany, Karridale, Chorkerup, Walpole (Barker *et al.* 1957), Bald Is. (Storr 1965), Gingin (Roe 1970), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Green Range, Two People Bay, Ellen Peak (Kirke 1983), near Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), and possibly Yundurup (see Hutchison 1972). Also found as road-kill on the Albany Highway (Crabb 1973). Fossil remains are known from Mammoth, Lake, Museum, Bride's, Nannup, and Strongs'

Caves (Glauert 1948; Cook 1960, 1963), and near Scott R. (Butler 1969). Sharman (1954) discusses the phylogeny of the Quokka, specifically examining chromosome number and urogenital morphology. Quak-a, Ban-gup, and Bungeup are Aboriginal names (White 1952).

Banded Hare-wallaby is on Bernier Is. (Robinson *et al.* 1976) and Dorre Is. (Friend and Thomas 1990).

Kakarratul records are available from Nifty (Read 1998). This includes one road-kill specimen, one found during drilling operations, another found drowned in floodwaters.

Northern Blossom Bat is recorded from Munja-Walcott Inlet (Chapman 1993).

Black Flying-fox is also recorded from Munja-Walcott Inlet (Chapman 1993).

Little Red Flying-fox is known from Vampire Is., Millstream, Fitzroy Crossing (Whitlock 1947), and Cassini Is. (How *et al.* 2006).

Ghost Bat skeletal remains including fossils are known from Cervantes, Devils Lair, Enneaba, Nannup Cave, Yanchep Cave, Jurien Bay, Mimegarra, Ledge Point, Coorow, Watheroo, Wanneroo, Dandaragan, Gingin, Yanchep, Margaret R. and Carrieton, SA (Lundelius 1957; Cook 1960; Douglas 1967; Armstrong *et al.* 2005). Observations of live animals are from near Derby (Douglas 1956), Barlee Range (Robinson 1957), Pilbara, Gahnda Rockhole in the War-

burton Ranges (Butler 1961), Yalgoo Goldfields, east Murchison, Ashburton, Hamersley Range, Kimberley (Douglas 1967), Charnley Gorge (Chapman 1993), and Nifty (Read 1998). Prey species include House Mouse, Sandy Inland Mouse, Kaluta, Fat-tailed Pseudantechinus, Long-tailed Dunnart, Common Sheath-tailed Bat and Northern Bent-winged Bat (Douglas 1967).

Yellow-bellied Sheath-tailed Bat is recorded from Calder R. area (Chapman 1993) and Nifty (Read 1998).

Common Sheath-tailed Bat possibly occurs at Nifty (Read 1998). It is also recorded near Derby (Douglas 1956), on Barrow Is. (Butler 1970), Boongaree Is. and Coronation Is. (How *et al.* 2006). This species has also known as prey of Ghost Bat (Douglas 1967).

Hill's Sheath-tailed Bat possibly occurs at Nifty (Read 1998).

Northern Free-tailed Bat is recorded from the Calder R. area (Chapman 1993).

Inland Free-tailed Bat possibly represents specimens collected at Queen Victoria Sp. and Nifty (Morris and Rice 1981; Read 1998; see also van Dyck and Strahan 2008).

South-western Free-tailed Bat probably represents the specimen listed as *Tadarida planiceps* from Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), and Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981; van Dyck and Strahan 2008).

White-striped Free-tailed Bat records are the Nullarbor

(Brooker 1977), Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Glen Forest, Kalamunda (Dell and How 1988), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Bold Park, West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Mt. Lawley (Cooper 1995), Success Hill Res. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), and as a fossil at Devil's Lair (Armstrong *et al.* 2005).

Northern Bent-winged Bat is known prey of Ghost Bat (Douglas 1967).

Lesser Long-eared Bat occurs at Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Nullarbor (Brooker 1977), Shark Bay (King and Roberts 1982), Gooseberry Hill, Darlington, Kalamunda (Dell and How 1988), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), and Witchcliffe (Armstrong *et al.* 2005).

Gould's Long-eared Bat—Cook (1963) noted remains of *N. timoriensis* in Strongs' Cave. *Nyctophilus timoriensis* is now regarded as a species complex and has been the subject of taxonomic revision (see van Dyck and Strahan 2008). The specimen from Strongs' Cave may have represented Gould's Long-eared Bat, but it may have also been the Central Long-eared Bat or Western Long-eared Bat (see also two preceding accounts).

Central Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus* sp. possibly represents specimens collected at Strongs' Cave (see above; Cook

1963), the Nullarbor Plain (Brooker 1977), Kalamunda and Kelmescott (Dell and How 1988; see also account below for Western Long-eared Bat).

Western Long-eared Bat *Nyctophilus* sp. possibly represents specimens collected at Strongs' Cave (see above; Cook 1963), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Kalamunda, Kelmescott (Dell and How 1988), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), and Witchcliffe (Armstrong *et al.* 2005—see also account above for Central Long-eared Bat).

Gould's Wattleed Bat records are Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Darlington, Glen Forest, Kalamunda, Armadale (Dell and How 1988), Perth (How and Dell 1990), Nifty (Read 1998), Witchcliffe, and as a fossil from Devils Lair and Weelawadji Cave (Armstrong *et al.* 2005).

Chocolate Wattleed Bat records are Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Mt. Lawley (Cooper 1995), Cowramup, Witchcliff (Mammoth Cave and Devils Lair [both modern and fossil]), Enneaba, and Jurien [fossil]—Armstrong *et al.* 2005).

Western False Pipistrelle is recorded at Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols (1984) and amongst fossils collected at Devils Lair (Armstrong *et al.* 2005).

Inland Broad-nosed Bat is recorded from Nifty (Read 1998).

Little Broad-nosed Bat is recorded from Nifty (Read 1998) and Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981).

Yellow-lipped Cave Bat is recorded from Boongaree Is. (How *et al.* 2006).

Finlayson's Cave Bat is represented on Barrow Is (Butler 1970; Dyck and Strahan 2008). Other records are from Shark Bay (King and Roberts 1982) and Nifty (Read 1998).

Southern Forest Bat is reported from near Derby (as *Vespadelus pumilus*—Douglas 1956). Dwellingup (as *Eptesicus pumilus*—Schmidt and Mason 1973), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Kalamunda, Armadale (Dell and How 1988), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), and as a subfossil from Witchcliffe (Armstrong *et al.* 2005).

Central Short-tailed Mouse is recorded from Munja-Walcott Inlet (Chapman 1993).

Northern Short-tailed Mouse is known from Thevenard Is. (Moro 1997), Hope Downs to Port Hedland, Tom Price, Woodstock (Cooper *et al.* 2006c), and the Kimberley (How *et al.* 2006).

Lesser Stick-nest Rat is now extinct, although in the past it has been found in the Murray and Darling drainages, Alice Sp. and the MacDonnell Ranges, NT and from Mt. Crombie, SA (Lundelius 1957). Fossil are from

several caves—Abrakurrie, Madura, Murraelellevan and Webbs.

Greater Stick-nest Rat has been recorded at Fisher, SA (Lundelius 1957), Nullarbor region (Brooker 1977) and probably Balladonia (see Richards and Short 1996). It has also been found in Nullarbor Caves (i.e. Abrakurrie, Madura, Murraelellevan and Webbs—Lundelius 1957).

Golden-backed Tree-rat is known from Charnley Gorge, Isdell R. (Chapman 1993), Prince Regent NR, and from the Bonaparte Archipelago (How *et al.* 2006).

Spinifex Hopping-mouse is recorded from Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981), Hope Downs to Port Hedland, Tom Price, Mt. Keith (Cooper *et al.* 2006c), and as prey of Cats and Foxes at Nifty (Read 1998).

Mitchell's Hopping-mouse is known from Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981) and Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995).

Ash-grey Mouse is on Bernier Is. (Robinson *et al.* 1976), at Shark Bay (King and Roberts 1982), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995), Eneabba (Barrett 1995), Stirling Range NP (Rose 1995), Mt. Walton (Dickman *et al.* 1991), Kellerberrin-Trayning (Smith *et al.* 1997), Israelite Bay, Dorre Is., Dirk Hartog Is., and Woody Is. (Cooper 1994), and as a fossil near Gingin (Roe 1970).

Plains Mouse is known from Rawlinna (Brooker 1977) and Three Mile Well, SA (Adams and Cooper 2005).

Bolam's Mouse locality records are available from museum specimens collected in SA (Andrew Dams, Brachina Gorge, and Balcanoona Station—Adams and Cooper 2005).

Western Pebble-mouse distribution includes Cape Range, Pilbara, Gascoyne, Murchison (Cooper 1993), Hope Downs to Port Hedland, Tom Price, Newman, Woodstock, and Jimblebar (Adams and Cooper 2005; Cooper *et al.* 2006c).

Delicate Mouse is in the northeast part of the Pilbara (Cooper 1993), Bigge Is. (How *et al.* 2006), Hope Downs to Port Hedland, and Woodstock (Cooper *et al.* 2006c).

Desert Mouse is recorded from Nifty (Read 1998), Mandora, Tanami, Great Sandy Desert, Meentheena, and Purnululu (Cooper *et al.* 2006b). Many other records are in Cooper *et al.* (2006c) along with a detailed distribution map. These localities include Hope Downs, Port Hedland, Yarrie, West Angelas, Meentheena, Mandora, Lake Walyarta, Point Salvation, Tom Price, Charlies Knob, Pannawonica, Queen Victoria Sp., Woodstock, Mt. Whaleback, and Mt. Keith. Fossil remains are from Cape Range, Shark Bay, Nullarbor Plain, and the south-west Kimberley (Cooper *et al.* 2006c).

Shark Bay Mouse was collected in early days from Peron Peninsula, but is now known only from Bernier Is. (Watts and Spencer 1978). Here, Robinson *et al.* (1976) made 11 captures and undertook

faecal analysis. Watts and Spencer (1978) report on 3 animals held in captivity that subsequently produced two litters.

Gould's Mouse is now thought extinct but historic records are from Rawlinna and Ooldea, SA (Lundelius 1957). Fossils are from several caves—Abrakurrie, Madura, Murraelellevan and Webbs (Lundelius 1957).

Sandy Inland Mouse has been caught in the Nullarbor (Ooldea, SA), at the crossing of the Great Northern Highway over the Lyndon R. (Lundelius 1957), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Rawlinna (Brooker 1977), Bungalbin Hill (Cooper 1993), and Nifty (Read 1998). Adams and Cooper's (2005) records include Brockman, Barlee, Newman, as well locations from NSW, NT and SA. Other records include Hope Downs to Port Hedland, Newman, Jimblebar, Tom Price, Mt. Keith, Woodstock and Weeli Wolli Sp. (Cooper *et al.* 2006c). It is recorded as prey of Ghost Bat (Douglas 1967) and as a fossil (Abrakurrie, Madura, Murraelellevan, and Webbs Caves—Lundelius 1957).

Central Pebble-mouse is known from the Kimberley area (How *et al.* 2006).

Western Chestnut Mouse records are from Victoria Plains (Lundelius 1957), Barrow Is. (Butler 1970), Mandora, Tanami, Great Sandy Desert, Mitchell Plateau, and Purnululu (Cooper *et al.* 2006b); also known as a fossil

(Hastings, Lake, Yanchep, and Wedges Caves—Lundelius 1957).

Western Mouse is at Tambellup (Lundelius 1957), part of the southern wheatbelt (Cooper 1994) and Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995). Fossil remains are from Yanchep, Hastings Cave (Lundelius 1957), and Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996).

Heath Mouse records are from Lake Bidby (Lundelius 1957), Fitzgerald R. NP, Ravensthorpe Range (Cooper 1994) and Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995). Fossils have been collected from Hastings Cave (Lundelius 1957) and from near Gingin (Roe 1970).

Common Rock-rat is on Barrow Is. fall prey to *Bettongia*, *Isoodon* and *Trichosurus* also Black Snakes *Pseudechis* and Goannas *Varanus* (Butler 1970). Also recorded from Charnley Gorge, Harding Range (Chapman 1993), Purrungku Is., Prince Regent NR, near Scott Strait (How *et al.* 2006), Hope Downs to Port Hedland, Newman, Jimblebar, Weeli Wolli Sp., and Woodstock (Cooper *et al.* 2006c).

Kimberley Rock-rat is known from numerous islands in the Bonaparte Archipelago as well on the mainland near Scott Strait and at Prince Regent NR (How *et al.* 2006).

Water Rat is known from Barrow Is. (Butler 1970; Morris 1987), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Mt. Saddleback (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Lesmurdie, Darlington, Bickley Br. (Dell and How 1988), Murray-Serpentine R.

(Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Neville Creek (Chapman 1993), Bennett Br. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), Dorre Is., Depuch Is., and Montebello Is. (Friend and Thomas 1990; Thomas 2003). Serventy *et al.* (1954) noted dogs had killed some Water Rats in the Piesse Br.-Bickley area.

Grassland Melomys occurs on Boongaree and Coronation Is. and in Prince Regent NR (How *et al.* 2006).

Bush Rat is at Two People Bay (Ford 1963), Cheyne Beach, Albany (Storr 1965; Morcombe 1967), Gingin (Roe 1970), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), Jurien Bay, Esperance, Abrolhos and Recherche Archipelago (Cooper 1994), Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995), and Wallabi Is. (Cooper *et al.* 2006a). On Daw Is., Bush Rats have been recorded in the gut of a Death Adder and from the pellets of the Barn Owl *Tyto alba* (Smith *et al.* 2005). On West Wallabi Is, Shearwaters *Puffinus* spp. killed Bush Rats trapped in pitfalls, and the burrows of these birds provide shelter and the eggs possibly a food source (Cooper *et al.* 2006a).

Pale Field-rat is known from Shark Bay, Scott Strait, Prince Regent NR, Boongaree Is., and the Bonaparte Archipelago (King and Roberts 1982).

House Mouse population statistics from captures at Lesmurdie are presented in Dell and How (1988). Records are also available

from Cheyne Beach (Storr 1965), Barrow Is. (Butler 1970), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Plumridge Lakes, Neale Junction (Brooker 1977), Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981), Shark Bay (King and Roberts 1982), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Boullanger Is., Whitlock Is. (Fuller and Burbidge 1987), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Bold Park (How and Dell 1990), near Perth (How and Dell 1990; Turpin 1990, 1991), Mt. Walton (Dickman *et al.* 1991), Garden Is. (Brooker *et al.* 1995), Inglewood Res. (Cooper 1995), Dragon Rocks NR (Whisson 1995), Stirling Range NP (Rose 1995), Thevenard Is. (Moro 1997), Success Hill Res. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995), Eneabba (Barrett 1995), Kellerberrin-Trayning district (Smith *et al.* 1997), Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b), Walga Rock (Hussey 2003), Hope Downs to Port Hedland, Tom Price, Newman, Jiblebar, Mt. Keith, Weeli Wolli Sp., and Woodstock (Cooper *et al.* 2006c). A *Pseudomys* sp. was reportedly collected at Dryandra (Serventy *et al.* 1976), but the specimen was later determined to be House Mouse (Baynes 1972). Predation records are by Tiger Snake at Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), the Cat at Nifty (Read 1998), and also Ghost Bat (Douglas 1967).

Black Rat occurs at Byford (Barker *et al.* 1957), on the

Montebello Islands, Double Is., and probably on Barrow Is. (Butler 1970). Also occurs at Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Garden Is. (Brooker *et al.* 1995), probably Bennett Br. and Success Hill Res. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), also Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), and Karrakatta (Thompson 1996).

Dugong has been observed from Barrow Is. (Butler 1970, 1975).

Australian Sea-lion is known from Bald Is., Cheyne Beach (Storr 1965), and North Fisher-man Is. (Ling 1980). This species is suggested to also occur on Coffin Is., although a positive identification was reportedly not made (Smith and Kolichis 1980). Populations are also recorded from Peel Inlet (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Archipelago of the Recherche (Smith *et al.* 2005), and Saddle Is. (Abbott *et al.* 2006).

New Zealand Fur Seal records include Eclipse Is., Cape Leeuwin, Seal Rock, Fur Rock, Hood Is., Salisbury Is. Figure of Eight Is., Capps Is., Glennie Is. (Gales and Lambert 1985), Anvil Is., Daw Is. (Smith *et al.* 2005) and Saddle Is. (Abbott *et al.* 2006).

Southern Elephant Seal is recorded at Kanidal Beach near Eyre Bird Observatory, Moses Rock, Yallingup Beach (Watkins and Watkins 1995), Wylie Bay, Epineux Bay, and Tulki Bay

(Mawson and Coughran 1999).

Dingo is recorded at Cheyne Beach (Storr 1965), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Nullarbor Plain (Brooker 1977), Munja-Walcott Inlet area (Chapman 1993), Nifty (Read 1998), and several islands of the Bonaparte Archipelago (How *et al.* 2006).

Fox has been implicated in the decline of the Bilby (Serventy *et al.* 1954, Roe 1970, Richards and Short 1996) and Rufous Hare Wallaby (King 1998). There are also predation records for Fat-tailed Dunnarts (Brooker 1977), and Spinifex Hopping Mice (Read 1998). Locality records are Bickley (White 1952), Nyabing-Pingrup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Cheyne Beach (Storr 1965), Scott R. (Butler 1969), Gingin (Roe 1970), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Northam (Jenkins 1974), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996), Shark Bay (King and Roberts 1982), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Bold Park, West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), Middalya Station (King *et al.* 1998), Culeenup Is. (Lintern and Roe 1993), Nifty (Read 1998), Bennett Br., Success Hill Res. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b), and Walga Rock (Hussey 2003).

Cat is recorded at Hackett Gully, Karragullen (Serventy *et al.* 1954), near Perth (Archer 1972; How and

Dell 1990; Turpin 1991), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Nullarbor (Brooker 1977), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Queen Victoria Sp. (Morris and Rice 1981), Shark Bay (King and Roberts 1982), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), Mt. Walton (Dickman *et al.* 1991), Munja Plain (Chapman 1993), Culeenup Is. (Lintern and Roe 1993), Cooljarloo (Bamford 1995), Garden Is. (Brooker *et al.* 1995), Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996), Serrurier Is. (Moro 1997), Nifty (Read 1998), Bennett Br., Success Hill Res. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), and Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b). Cats have preyed on Brush-tailed Phascogale and Red-tailed Phascogale at Nyabing-Pingrup (Serventy *et al.* 1954), on Fat-tailed Dunnart at Williams R. and in the Nullarbor (Whittell 1954; Brooker 1977), and Rufous Hare Wallaby in the Tanami Desert (King 1998). There are also predation records on Long-tailed Planigale in the Kimberley (Archer 1972), on Brush-tailed Phascogale near Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), and on Dibbler near Jerdacuttup (Muir 1985). At Nifty, Cats have preyed on Bilby, Spinifex Hopping Mouse, and House Mouse (Read 1998). A review of Cat predation upon wildlife is available in Bamford (1995).

Rabbit records are from Bickley (White 1952), Dryandra, Nyabing-

Pingrup, Bannister (Serventy *et al.* 1954), Cheyne Beach (Storr 1965), south of Scott R. (Butler 1969), Gingin (Roe 1970), Dwellingup (Schmidt and Mason 1973), Northam (Jenkins 1974), Carnarvon (Brooker and Estbergs 1976), Nullarbor Plain (Brooker 1977), Shark Bay (King and Roberts 1982), Mt. Saddleback SF (Nichols and Nichols 1984), Marchagee (Halse *et al.* 1985), Lesmurdie (Dell and How 1988), Murray-Serpentine R. (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989), Bold Park, West Perth (How and Dell 1990), Torndirrup NP (Smith 1990), Culeenup Is. (Lintern and Roe 1993), Balladonia (Richards and Short 1996), Karrakatta (Thompson 1996), Bennett Br., Success Hill Res. (Cooper *et al.* 1999), Gooseberry Hill (Brooker 2001b), and Walga Rock (Hussey 2003). Fur in the stomach of a feral Cat at Cooljarloo was "probably Rabbit" (Bamford 1995). Rabbits have also been identified in Fox and Cat stomachs from Hut Donga (Brooker 1977). Twigg *et al.* (1996) made a study of capture methods for the Rabbit at Wellstead. The most detailed study of rabbit distribution in WA is King (1990), who conducted a postal survey and mapped locations where rabbits occur and do not occur in the pastoral areas of this state.

Whale and dolphin records are False Killer Whale *Pseudorca crassidens*, Sperm Whale *Physeter macrocephalus*, Rough-toothed Dolphin *Steno bredanensis*, Indo-Pacific Humpback Dolphin *Sousa chinensis*, and Offshore Bottle-

nose Dolphin *Tursiops truncatus* (Butler 1970, 1975). All of the preceding species have been recorded from Barrow Is. The latter species is also reported from Peel Inlet (Browne-Cooper *et al.* 1989). There is also a record of the Pygmy Sperm Whale *Kogia breviceps* from Broome (Akerman 1977).

CONCLUSION

The *Western Australian Naturalist* is a rich source of records of mammalian species. However, an unknown number of these records are overlapping with those in museum collections and in wildlife atlases. Therefore, this paper provides a basis for crosschecking and reconciling such information. Furthermore, it demonstrates the value of an historical review of species records published in the *Western Australia Naturalist*. In this regard, there is certainly scope for students or club volunteers to consider collating records of other vertebrate groups (particularly birds, frogs and reptiles). A few groups examined in this report (particularly dunnarts *Sminthopsis* spp. and bats in the genus *Nyctophilus*) have been subject to extensive taxonomic revision and so caution should be exercised with the validity of some of these records. Readers should consult the original source and seek expert advice where doubt is indicated. Another issue arising is that there are quite a few species that occur

in Western Australia that have to date received scant attention from naturalists. It might therefore be worthwhile for the Western Australian Naturalists Club to consider targeting these species. These are generally the rarely seen or unusual mammals, so any new records of their occurrence and natural history would be particularly noteworthy.

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